THE POICE OF THE POPULISTS STILL LIFTED FOR WAR.

They Are Fitting Up New Rooms for Their Lawmakers, and Will Impore Any Court that Questions the Legality of Their Acts -The Governor Severely Criticised for Hite Acts Remanning the Official Muchinsee to Natt Popullat Ends-The Stalwart Bemocracy Endorses the Republicans

Topens, Feb. 111.- A force of carpenters has been at work since yesterday morning fitting up the south corridor of the Capitol building for occupancy by the Populist House of Representatives. Rooms are being provided for the Speaker, the Chief Clerk, and the committees of the House. The heating pipes and electric lights are also being put in, and here the Populists will finish their session. The Republicans still occupy the regular hall in the west wing of the building. The Populists continue to array themselves against the decision of Judge Hazen granting the injunction to prevent the State Treasurer from disbursing ney on the appropriation bills passed by the Populist organization. They declare that they will not suspend the passage of bills or recognize the authority of Judge Hazen or any other court to interfere in the matter of the legality of their acts. They are also firm in the determination to ignore any opinion which may be delivered by the Supreme Court in the pending cases. If the opinion shall be adverse to their claims, they will pass such bills as they may deem necessary, and immediately adjourn. The Governor and the Populist members of the Senate say that under no circumstances will they receive or recognize any legislation coming from the Republican House.

Speaker Dunsmore of the Populist House has repeatedly said that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the question as to the legal organization of the House of Representatives, and that it made no difference what the decision of the court may be the Douglass House will never make laws. He said the Supreme Court was now confronted with the alternative of accepting the Populist House laws or of tying up the State appropriations for two years, leaving the State institutions unprovided for, the State offices and courts deprived of funds, and no provision made for representing hansas at the Columbian Exposition. It is thought they will conclude the business now in hand and adjourn this week before the Supreme Court has rendered an opinion. This will necessitate the calling of an extra session and the probable reassembling of the contending Houses in much the same condition as at present. In the event of an extra session, however, it is believed the Governor would recognize the Republican House or insist upon a reorganization in local form, as he is known to be anxious to find some way of getting out of the present complication. The Populist anterneys will delay the proceedings in the Supreme Court as long as possible in order to give the Populists more time to passibilia. The certificated members of the Populist House have been notified to appear before the Republicant House on Tuesday and show cause why they should not recognize the latter organization, under penalty of having their sents declared vacant. The Populists will ignore the notice, and the Republicans will probably defer further action in that direction until after a decision is had from the Suprome Court regarding the legality of the two Houses, John N. Ives, the ormer Populist Attorney-General and the only candidate elected on the Populist State ticket in 1839, does not sustain his party in the present troubles, and accuses Gov. Lewelling of paying too much regard to a coterio of reckness advisers and too little respect for the public opinion of the State. Mr. Ives anys:

"The Governor made his first great mistake when he called out the milita. That, too, was upon the ad the legal organization of the House of Representatives, and that it made no difference what the decision of the court may be, the

advisers to refuse to no into the courts, and he makes another mistake there in taking their advice. I fear there is going to be more trou-ble on account of the foolish policy of these

Bt is said that the Governor will send to the Benate to-morrow the names of two new Brigadior-Generals to relieve Gen. Adam Dixon of the Third Brigade and Gen C. H. Kimball of the Second Brigade. This is another step toward reorganizing the military forces of the State in order to insure a Strict obedience to his orders in the future. The Governor has also determined upon the appointment of J. F. Willits of McLouth. S. A. Willoughby of Hutchinson, and J. F. McLonald of Fardons, to relieve the present lieuallican incumbents. All the official machinery of the state will within a few days be entirely in the hands of the Populists.

The Republicans are feeling considerably elated over the action of the statwart Democratic State Central Committee in endorsing the position of the Douglass House. The statwart Democracy is an organization maintain. It is said that the Governor will send to the

gratio state central committee in endorsing the position of the Douglars House. The stallwart Democracy is an organization maintained in opposition to the fusion Lemocratic element, which acted with the Populists in the last election. The stallwart committee, at its meeting last night, adopted an address to the people recognizing the Republican House as the lawful organization, and conferming the action of the Governor and his followers. The address calls upon Democrats throughout the state to promptly and forever divorce themselves from any and all coheration with the co-called People's party and their so-called Democratic counsellors, "who sought to turn them into the ranks of the enemies of our state, between whom and true Democrats there can be no possible affiliation," and pledges the full force and activity of the stallwart organization to the work of huilding up the Democratic party in Kansas with all the elements of party autonomy.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN HIS TARGET.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon Attacks the Demoeratic Leader from a Brooklyn Pulpit. The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brookiyn, regaled his congregation last night with a political discourse, the greater part of which was directed

gainst Hugh Mel aughlin. "The state of affairs in Brooklyn," said he. "is pitiful. The difference between New York and Brooklyn is the difference between an or-Canization and a man. In New York there is an organization. In Brooklyn we have a Tammany Hall in one man, who does the bidding of the rum power, and it in turn does his bid-ding. He does not drink the stuff it deals in, for if he did he could not retain his influence

for if he did he could not retain his influence over it a year.

"This man's name appears among the thugs who meet to enjoy the eight of two men smashing each other's noses, and, it is reported, he is frequently seen in low variety theatres. And yet the City of Churches is ruled largely by this one man. His voice is potent in the selection of Mayors, and eyen Governors. Under this man's regime we have had a growth of law breaking such as few cities are afflicted with. Law is ylohated by the wholesale overy day, and every official is an apologist for it."

The liev. Dr. Divon closed by telling his congregation that the time had arrived for a grand popular movement to cleans the

SENATOR HAGAN'S CASE CRITICAL.

Laparotomy to be Bone by the Surgeons Today in Hope of Rolleving Him. Senator F. P. Hagan, who has been ill at his home in Rutherford place for several weeks, is in a critical condition. His attending physician, Dr. D. D. Journings of 323 East Twentieth street, called Fr. Charles Meliurney and Dr. Francis Detailed in consultation yestorday, and after a careful examination of the patient it was decided that the operation of larandomy was necessary to relieve an intestination structure. This separation will be performed to-day. If Senator Hagan survives, it will be a month or six weeks before he can become even conversement. come even convaluscent.

SPARKS THOM THE TELEGRAPH

J. C. Hest, an Frie brakeman whose home was in Tioga Centre, by troin the top of his fram in the yards in administration of which eventue the shull we of free level comming instant death. The saves a life additional death. in Finite on State events.

cassing material death. The saves a different data were burned as i risk with two air loads of four and several thousand toucher of ment. The loss is about 20th, Oak no insurance the taill belonged to tourer & Wilesson Superincented to Leaves was saven in the building and was burned to death. INDIAN AGENTS,

The Poundation and Growth of Their Authority and Its Prospective Beetlan. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-Nearly a century has passed since, on the 18th of April, 1796, Congress provided for the establishment of trading houses on the Western and Southern frontlers, for the purpose of carrying on "s illeral trade with the several Indian nations. and thus maintaining "a good correspondnce" between the latter and the citizens of the United States. These trading houses were to be put in charge of factors or commercial

managers. Trade, however, had gone on with the Indians from the first settlement of the country. under the regulations provided by the respec-tive colonies, while the Articles of Confederaion transferred to Congress the right to reguate this trade and to manage other Indian offsire so far as this could be done without infringing the legislative right of any State within its own limits. In 1780, accordingly. longress appointed a Superintendent for the Northern District comprising the Indians triet south of the Ohio, the former having two deputies. Only a citizen of the United States could lawfully dwell among or trade with any nation of Indians, and he must take out a license at a cost of \$50 for these purposes. The superintendents were under the direction of the War Department. The Federal Constitution gave to Congress

the exclusive power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, and the courts decided that this provision included all dealings with the pations and with individuals. The first step taken under this provision was the appointment of three Commissioners to negotiate treaties for peaceful intercourse with the tribes south of the Ohio. These Commissioners, in their report, suggested the license trader eystem, which Congress adopted in 1790. The superintendents and Commissioners were sometimes referred to as Indian agents, and other persons were appointed and designated as temporary agents. But Commissioner Morgan, who has made a timely historic review of this whole subject, now that the question of placing the reservations under the charge of army officers is current, holds that the law of 1700 already referred to is really the first one for establishing agents. in the modern sense of the term. Following his researches, it is seen that, while the first experiment in trading houses was limited to 1822, when it was abolished. Meanwhile the Governors of the Northwest Territory and Indiana were made Indian Superintendents within their respective jurisdictions, and in 1802 the President was authorized to appoint temporary resident agents for promoting civilization among the Indians, and to expend annually a sum not exceeding \$15,000 for providing them with useful domestic animals, implements of husbandry, goods, or money. That came closely to our modern system of agents, except that there was still a lack of controlling authority. The office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs

was foreshadowed by the act of 1806, creating a Superintendent of Indian Trade, who was a Superintendent of Indian Trade, who was to purchase, take charge of, and transmit goods intended for trade with Indian nations, and the act of 1811 included goods provided under the act of 1811 went to trade the act of 1811 went further, and authorized the Irosident to good included the act of 1811 went further, and authorized the Irosident to good in the more of the act of 1811 went further, and authorized the included with the formal provided to the Sundry Civil the act of 1811 went further, and antimotic of the more of the act of 1811 went further, and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic and performing such other duties as may be enjoined. It is worth while to note that these provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the means of instruction can be introduced with their own provisions were limited to cases where the more control of the provisions were limited to cases where the more control of the provisions were limited to cases where the more control of the provisions were limited to cases where the more control of the provisions were limited to cases where the more control of the provisions were limited to cases where the more control of to purchase, take charge of, and transmit goods

ber of sub-agents, and making a great number of detailed regulations not necessary now to specify, as many of them subsist to this day and are familiar. But it is worth noting that the indian act of 1844 authorized the assignment of army officers to perform the duties of Indian agents.

Reviewing broadly the legislation up to 1854, it is seen that the tendency had been to assume gradually more and more coercive power over the Indians, to make them more dependent, and to treat them less like nations and more like wards. The laws of 1834 lasted without need of material alteration for many years, and when, in 1847, further general legislation was required, it carried on this system of increasing authority over the Indians, Money annuities and goods were no longer to be delivered to tribal chiefs, but to heads of families or other individuals. The Indian was made incapable, without sanction, of executing a valid contract for money or goods. In short, as the amount of money ind out upon the tribes increased, so also did their dependence upon the reservation agent. In 1840 the Indian Bureau was transferred to the Interior Department, at that time created. The funds of the Indians began to increased greatly by the purchase of land for them, and the stipulations for investing and expending these funds increased the held of the Government upon the tribes. Treaties were no longer made with them, and agreements were substituted.

But now at last there are signs that the ter-

made with them, and agreements were substituted.
But now at last there are signs that the tendency in Indian government will he earlier be in the opposite direction, or in that of greater freedom and self-government for the red man. As long ago as 1878 the system of reservation police, composed of Indians themselves, was established; and while these police were and are still under the orders of the agent, yet their discipline, good conduct, and fidelity have helped to suggest the idea of Indian home rule. A further indication in that direction was given in 1883, when courts were established on the reservations, precided over by Indian Judges, Here, again, the object and the result have been to make more absolute the agent's power; but the lesson, after all, is in favor of partial local government. Finally, the Severality Allotment act tends to break un tribal influence and carries citizenship with it. break up tribal influence and carries chizen-ship with it.

Thus, while the reservation agent is still a power in the land, everything points to the ultimate decline of his authority, not only through the reduction of reservations, but in the absorption of the tribes into the general body of American citizens.

NEW KINKS ABOUT RAPID TRANSIT. Preparing to Refer Construction by the City

Senator William I. Brown met by appointment yesterday afternoon, in his house at 64 West Seventy-second street, a sub-committee of the Real Estate Exchange Rapid Transit Committee, who wanted him to support their bill introduced in the Assembly a few days age by Assemblyman Ellison. The committee included R. V. Harnett and John L. Parrish. Searcely had the committee introduced itself when another committee of the trade unions appeared. It was headed by Charles E. Storer

New fast line to Ottowa via New York Central. Through sleeping cars .- add.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

CONGRESS FAR BEHIND ON THE AN-NUAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

hree of Them Pending in the Senate and Pour Yet to Posa the House-Probable Fate of the Sherman Bond Bulla the House WASHINGTON, Feb. 19,-The backward state of appropriation tills lends serious interest to the remark that Senators Vilas dropped yesterday, during the long debate on the Sherman bond amendment, that there might be only a short interval between the adjournment of this Congress and the assembling of the next. There are two or three other matters of discussion still to come up in connection with the pending Sundry Civil bill in the Senate, whose consideration has already consumed the best part of a week. Included among these is the proposed amendment in regard to the site for n new Government printing office, around which many opposing interests seem to have centred and to have enlisted champions on the Senate floor. After that bill is disposed of, there is the Legislative Appropriation bill ready for action, upon which there are half a dozen fights imminent. Then there are the Pension and Post Office bills to follow. Both of these measures have been productive of many columns of eloquence in the House, and it is not likely that they will be more lightly passed over in the Senate. Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, yesterday threatened night sessions for the Senate to dispose of these appropriation bills, but experience has shown that it is impossible to hold the Senate together in night sessions for more than one or two nights, and those are generally emergency nights at the very close of the session. The Nicaragua Canal bill, another fruitful subject of talk, is the

nal bill, another fruitful subject of talk, is the unfinished business, and there is the liawalian treaty to be disposed of in executive session. The Appropriation bills are also in a backward state in the House, owing largely to what threadsned to be an interminable denate over the Pension Appropriation bill, and recourse will be had to-morrow to rapid transit in parliamentary procedure by passing the Agricuitural and Naval Appropriation bills under suspension of the rules. It is possible that the New York Bridge bill and the Utah Admission bill also may come up under suspension of the rules. The passage of the Agricuitural and Naval bills will leave before the House only the Post Office and Indian Appropriation bills. It should not be a tedious task to get action by the House on these measures. All the bills neretofore passed have been amended by the Senate, however, and much time between now and March 4 will have to be spent in acting on conference reports on the appropriations.

Mr. natch is justing very restless over the date of the senate of the restless over the date. to be spent in acting on conference reports on the appropriations.

Mr. natch is getting very restless over the delay in the Rules Committee on his request for a day for the Anti-Option bill, and it is aimost certain that a move of some sort will be made by this week. He has not asked for an opportunity to pass the bill under suspension of the rules, and it is asserted by its opponents that he could not so pass the bill it he tried. Two other courses are opened to him—first, to get a special order from the Rules Committee giving bilm a day for his bill and then to yote down the previous question, as the nuti-silver men attempted unsuccessfully to do, and amend the order by making a cioture a part of it; second, to move to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenus hills. This inter-course would put no curb on the fillbusters, and therefore Mr. Haten is not likely to take this course. If he did do so the fight would be one of endurance between the triends and opponents of the Anti-Options bill.

Notice has been given that the Car Coupler bill, with Nenate amendments, with be called up in the House on Tuesday.

witnesses, and it is honed that by Thursday a report will be made to the House, accompanied by the draft of a bill in the shape of an amendment to the Internal Revenue law, that will make adulteration and the other cvils complained of in the Eurrows resolution impossible. Whether such a bill can be passed in the brief time remaining of the presents assion remains to the scen. James N. Vezzes, who has been the chief witness for the prosecution during the bending investigation, and who has lied a civil suit against President Greenbut, fixing the damages at \$5.0,000, says he understands that the Judichary Committee will also investigate the Sugar Trust, which he charges is a direct ally of the whiskey combination. No order has yet been issued, however, for an investigation of the so-called Sugar Trust.

The Senate Committee on Indian Depredations has been for some days examining offi-cers of the Department of Justice relative to cers of the Department of Justice relative to claims that are now pending in the Court of Claims aggregating \$502,000 for Indian deprediations, for which an appropriation has been asked. The committee met yesterday to consider the testimony that had been adduced and to formulate its conclusions. The result is that no claims for Indian deprediations will be paid at this session of Congresa. The House has already refused to pass the appropriation asked for, and the relate committee believes it has discovered a condition of affairs that should at least, require a further and more seaching investigation. No wilful necligence is charged against any official of either the Department of Justice or the Court of Claims, but the committee believe that many of these cases ought to be reopened. For this reason the committee will make no recommendation favorable to the passage of the claims, but will report in favor of allowing the mater to go over to the next session, when a more thorough investigation will be made. more thorough investigation will be made.

WHAT IS THE GREATEST SINF Pastor Gates's Sunday School Pupils Have

Been Considering This Question, On Sunday of last week the Rev. Dr. M. L. Gates, the paster of Grace M. E. Church, on Jersey City Heights, had cards distributed among the Sunday school pupils asking each to send him an answer to the question, What is the greatest sin? Yesterday afternoon a

box placed in the vestibule was nearly filled
with responses from the children. Among
these answers were the following:
Girl of 11—Not to obey God's commandments.
Girl of 18—Hypoerisy; professing to serve the
Lord while serving the devil.
How of 8—Sin against the Holy Ghost.
Girl of 18—Sin against the Holy Ghost.
Loy of 10—Sin of Judas.
Girl of 8—Disobedience of revents and God.
Girl of 9—Disobedience of God and commandments.

Girl of D-Disobedience of God and commandments.

Girl of 11—The greatest ain is to do wrong, the following the Holy Ghost is the greatest sin, for we read in Matt. xit, 31: "Wherefore I say unto you all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be for given unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men." appeared. It was headed by Charles F. Storer of the Fifteen Puzzle Club, who was followed by Matthew Farr of the Tin and Sheet iron Workers. Thomas Cleage of the Bricklavers! Union, and Thomas counting of the Journeymen Tallors! (inion.

Both committees were provided with bills for an underground ranid transit road, and three hours were spent in an endeavor to alree upon a compromise bill. The representative of the Chadwick Fifteen presented a list of fifty-live unions which he said he spoke for, and the real estate men were much impressed. It was agreed that the hill now at Albany should be endorsed with the following modifications:

That a second attempt should not be made to seil the franchise: that before steps are taken to construct the road the question whether or not the road shall be constructed by the city shall be referred to the vote of the people of the city.

Cadabute Real Brand Extract of Bref is the best in the burst way to get rid of sin?"

GEN. LEE'S STORY.

Told on the Battlefield, and Recalled by Gen.

H. D. Johnston of Alabama No one who participated in the glorious schlevements of the Army of Northern Virginia will ever forget the memorable cam-paign of the spring of 1894. The United States had gathered, during the winter of 1863 and 'tH. a vast army of disciplined soldiers, had placed at its head a successful General, and, with unlimited supplies and resources at his command, had turned the head of its columns toward the Confederate capital with the err, "On to Richmond!" Between this splendidly appointed army and the capital of the Confederacy there stood only the Army of Northern Virginia, with Gen. Robert E. Lee at its head. That army was lacking in almost everything except courage and confidence in its great lender. The struggle began with the battle of the Wilderness, and continued almost daily until the two armies, dreuched in blood, glared at each other from the rifle pits in front of Petersburg. Each day witnessed heroic deeds on the part of the soldiers of both armies, and when the shades of night came we counted with sad hearts the missing ones, who had made their last sacrifice in behalf of the cause they loved, their own life blood.

The stirring scenes and incidents that each day occurred moved our hearts and left deep impressions upon our memories. None made a more profound impression upon me than an incident that took place on the morning of May 11, 1864, the day before the great battle of Spottsylvania. The enemy had concentrated in heavy columns in front of that part of our lines occupied by the division of Gen. Rhodes, protected by the woods, with only a few hundred yards of open ground between the woods and the breastworks of Rhodes's division. They made a sudden and impetuous assault upon the lines and drove out Doles's brigade and part of Daniels's and planted their colors on our breastworks.

Johnston's brigade was at the time in re-

serve, supporting Longstreet's corps. He was hastily summoned to the point of attack, and under the eye of our beloved commander made the charge which drove the enemy out of the breastworks, captured the flags which they had planted upon our works, and restored the lines. That charge was led by two soldlers of the brigade one now a prominent Alabamian, and the other a North Carolinian who afterward passed to rest on the battlefield. It was a sharp struggle between them which should first reach the enemy's flag upon the breastworks and tear it down. The Alabami-an's foot slipped as he reached forth to take the flag, and the North Carolina soldier seized

breastworks and tear it down. The Alabamian's foot slipped as he reached forth to take the flag, and the North Carolina soldier seized ic. After the flight was over he carried it back to Gen. Lee, and asked his permission to send it to the Governor of North Carolina. to be preserved in memory of that day. Gen. Lee wrote a letter to the Governor of North Carolina, commending the brave deed, and sent the flag as requested.

It was on this occasion, the second time during the campaign, that the soldiers had to take hold of tean. Lee's horse and force him from the field of battle. While the fight lasted we could not prevail on him to rotire from the field. Whon quiet had again been restored a number of the general officers assembled at the little house, Gen. Ewell's headquarters, just in the rear of the line of hattle. There were Generals Ewell. Bhodes, Ramseur, Doles, Pondleton, and the writer. While we wore sitting on the porch discussing the events of the morning Gen. Lee came out of the house and took his seat among us. Turning to Gen. litudes, he said: "General, what shall we do with Gen. Boles for allowing those people to break over his lines?" Gen. Rhodes replied: "We shall have to let Doles off this time, as he has suffered quite severely for it already." Just at this moment a courier role up with a despatch for Gen. Lee. It was one of Stewart's scouts. The opinion at that time was prevalent among all the general officers at the front that. United States troops were sliding around our right and did not intend to flight us in the position we then held. All supposed the despatch that Gen. Lee had just received from Gen. Stewart was something relating to the movements of Gen. Grant's army. It was Gen. I kamseur who first proke the silence, remarking that the impression was general in the army that the Federal troops were moving to the let toward Richmond. Gen. Lee then turned and playfully remarked: "Hon ot know which one of you may be called to the command of the army when I am gene. Until then you celd not k

picketed, and so determined to make the reconnoissance alone. Proceeding along the road, I picked up a Mexican lad as a guide, and rode rapidly toward the mountain. Approaching a village on the route, the lad begged piteously that he might be allowed to depart, declaring that his own people would kill him if they saw him guiding an American; so, leaving him behind. I rode on through the village. The sound of my horse's feet as I rode through the village made a fearful noise. As I rode alone, scanning the road ahead, I thought I saw in the distance Mexican lancers, but when I came nearer I lound that if was only the cactus trees. Upon approaching the non-distance of the mountain is came suddenly in full view of the camp fires of the Mexican army, and could distinctly see the soldiers on guard marching to and fro, while the white tents covered the side of the mountain. Though I fait that the secut's raport was correct. I thought it more prudent to move on until I should come upon the outnost. I drew nearer and nearer to the mountain, and still no enemy, Straining my vision, I saw that the white tents were sheep lying down, and the guards were only shepherds with their crooks. So I turned and cantered back to tien. Wool, where I found the army all drawn up and ready for action."

PROTESTS FROM THE C. L. U.

PROTESTS FROM THE C. I. U. One Against the Russian Trenty, One Against the Rapid Transit Bill.

Nicholas Aleinikoff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Russian American National League, asked the Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall yesterday to endorse a protest now before the Senate against the ratification of the proposed extradition treaty with Bussia. Under this treaty people who attempt the life of the Czar are extraditable as ordinary crimicals. He understood, he said, that the Senate had already ratifled the treaty. He nevertheless presented these resolutions, which were adopted:

That we emphatically denounce all attempts to sub vert our liberties by entangling alliances and special treaties with foreign Governments. That the present contemplated treaty of extradition between the United States and Russia is in total con tradiction to both the spirit and the genius of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

That we will hold those who desire to ratify this proposed pastian mous frasty as yiolators of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

posed passion need for dy as violators of the Ben's retion of independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

Delegate De Costa made a speech opposing the rapid transit plan of the lical Educate Exchange because it is provided that the city may build the read by contract. He did not explain whether or not be wanted Mayor Gittery to boss the plot of construction personally, and the delegates booked dayed. But they adopted the protest Delegate belopse was adverse. He said:

"I see the hand of my old friend, ex-Mayor Hewitt, in this, I am against anything he is in favor of, the is in favor of anything that favors the millionaires.

The Rivier hill before the Legislature to make road builders out of convicts was endorsed.

Elliot F. Shegard, Henry Clews, Chauncey M. Benew, and Frastus Wiman were invited a week and by the begreatery of the Contral Labor Federation to go to the East Fourth Street next Sunday afternoon and hear "Frot," Baniel de Leon speak on "Monopoly and Trusts," with the infination that if they wanted to debate the question De Leon was ready to tackle them either single-handed or all in a lump. At the mesting of the C. L. F. yesterday it was reported that none of these gentilence had responded to the challenge. The general impression was that they were all afraid of De Leon—that is, all except the Colonel, who was unwilling to "break Sonday," it was decided, however, not to change the date on his account.

Cudant's "Rea" Brand Extract of Beef is the best day of food products. It's convenient, health giving, and desired and a second products are convenient, health giving, and desired and a second products. It's convenient, health giving, and desired and a second products are convenient, health giving, and desired and a second products.

Brooklyn Bridge

Day After Day on the Cars A Well-Known Conductor's Experience



"I regard Hood's Sarsaparil's the best med-leins I ever took. For several years I have been employed on the trains at Brooklyn Bridge, first as lovemotive firemen, and now as conductor. The constant joiting of tife cars and the hard work caused debility and

Pains All Over My Body which I could not get rid of until I began tak-ing Hood's Saraaparilla, which was suggested to me by a friend who had been benefited, and it has done great things for me. I have taken three bottles and am now in perfect health

on the hay in one or another of the capacious barns of New Jersey. Their wagon carried iood supplies for two weeks.

Each toy had a valies and a roll of blankots Then there were botany cans, a collecting press and driers, geological hammers, a camera, and all the other apparatus the boys needed for such a tour. Before they loft home they agreed upon their daily routine. They were to have cooked meals morning and night and a cold smack at noon. Four boys each day attended to the cullnary department, two serving as cooks and the other two serving the meals. The next day the other half of the party took their turn at the cooking not. Usually the commissary detail rode in the wagon while the others were busy with beetles, bugs, plants, and minerals.

The boys studied every geological formation from Newark to the Delaware Water Gap. Some of the most interesting places visited were the slate quarries at Newton, the mines at Sterling Hill and Franklin, which are so rich in the beautiful crimson and green ores of zinc, and the Delaware Water Gap, where the young students were greatly interested in the linely exposed rock formations. Many specimens of everything that interested them were outsined, and when they came home they enriched the cablet of the High School and had many things left to label and store away in their private collections as souvenirs of a very sensible and pleasant vacation jaunt. on the hay in one or another of the capacious

tin Corbin's other scheme to establish a steamship line between Montauk Point and Milford
liaven. Wales.

A director of the Long Island Railroad who
represents so much stock in the company that
a controlling interest could not be sequired
without parting with some said yesterday
that he had not heard of the reported deal.
Another director said the story was an old
one, with a few additions, for which he knew
of no foundation.

Charles M. Prait of 232 Clinton avenue,
Brooklyn, one of the largest stockholders in
the Long Island Railroad, when he read the
story last night, said:

"This is the first I have heard about it. I
don't think the story is true, for if the road
had been sold I think I would know something
about it. I am not aware that any negotiations have been in progress in relation to the
purchase of the road by this rittsburgh syndicate or any other capitalists." cate or any other capitalists."

Finally, President Austin Corbin denies that the story is true.

Railroad Tracks in Chicago to Be Elevated. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-An official of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad made the statement to Mayor Washburne yesterday that the company intended to elevate all its tracks within the city limits in the near future. Caroful estimates of the cost and complete plans of the proposed improvement have already been made. The plans provide for the elevation of twenty-seven miles of main track and 143 miles of side track. The total cost will be about \$22,000,000. It is intended to raise the money necessary for this improvement by floating five per cent, bonds. The officials figure that the interest on such an issue would just about equal what the company now pays for injuries inflicted at grade crossings. It is estimated that when the work is completed the company will have surplus read estate to rept or sell to the amount of \$5,000,000. ful estimates of the cost and complete plans

Mr. McLeod Consults Mr. Drexel. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.-A long conference was held yesterday between President McLeod of the Reading Railroad and A. J. Drexel While nothing authentic could be learned regarding the result of the meeting, Irresident McLeod seemed much more cheerful last evening than for several days. It is believed that an arrangement was made by which the Reading will be able to tide over its present financial difficulty.

Moving a Big Car-building Plant. DETROIT, Fab. 19.-The Michigan Peninsular Car Company, embracing a plant worth \$8,000,000 and employing over 5,000 men, is shout to be removed to Chicago. The company is the largest syndicate in the ireight-car-building line in the world. It embraces seven plants for the manufacture of every piece of material used in the construction of the car. Too high taxes is said to influence the removal.

One Case of Typhus Reported. Father Gerard Spleimann, who is ill of typhus fever at the rectory of St. Anselm's Church and who was believed to be steadily improving, is again critically iil.

The only case of typhus fever reported yes-The only case of typhus fever reported yes-terday was that of John Braunan, is rears old, who developed the discase at Bellevus, he lived at the Newstor's logging House, Second avenue and Forty-fourth street. John Reynolds, a driver, and Edward Bran-nigan, a baker, were removed from the ledging house 110 Garnevoort street to the reception hospital as typhus suspects. Another suspect was John Allen, who was removed from the Stanwix ledging house at Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue. Genuine cases of typhus have been found at both places. IS CARLISLE DISAPPOINTED?

Said Not to Be Pleased with the Cabinet

LARRWOOD. Feb. 19.—It is said to-night that Mr. Carlisle's visit to Mr. Cleveland on Friday had another purpose than the discussion of the silver question, and it is possible now that the President elect may make no more Cabinet announcements until Mr. Carilele returns to Lakewood or communicates with him by wire There is no doubt that the Cabinet appoint ments that have thus far been announced have not been received with joy by some Democrats In fact, it is said that Mr. Carlisle bimself has been disappointed, and that he has gove back

been disappointed, and that he has gone back to Washington on a pulse-feeling expedition that may have some influence on the President elect.

The names of the two men whom he has selected to complete his Cabinet are not known. It is a fact that some very still protests have been made against some of the men whom Mr. Cleveland has aiready named for his Cabinet, and it is interied that Mr. Carlisle has attempted to persuade the President elect to pacify the kickers with the Attorney-Generalship and the Socreta penip of the Navy.

Licut. Gov. Sheelan of New York spent Suniay here, but he ald not call on Mr. Cleveland.

Sunday here, but he did not call on Mr. Cleveland.

Mrs. Cleveland and Frances P. Freeman are to act as the patronesses of aconcert that is to be given at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Tuesday night for the benefit of the kindergarten Association and the Diet Kitchen Association. Horace Porter, the manager of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, has placed the ballroom at their disposal for that night, and the programme will contain, among other names, those of Harlow H. Chandler, Paul Tidden, and Miss Linda Da Costa.

While in New York resterday Mrs. Grover Cleveland purchased a span of fine horses, which she will keep for her own use while in Washington. Mrs. Cleveland lett instructions to have the horses shipped here at once, but through some delay of the railroad company they have not yet arrived. The horses will probably be here to-morrow.

THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND

which I could not get rid of until I began taking floord's Saraparilla, which was suggested to me by a friend who had been benefited, and it has done great things for me. I have taken three bottles and am now in perfect health.

Hood's Saraparilla Cures

Don't have that tired feeling nor feel broken up as I used to. I can honestly, recommend the MURBITY, LES Broomest, New York city.

Read's Pills at casily, yet promptly and emicially, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

EIGHT TOUNG NATURALISTS.

EIGHT TOUNG NATURALISTS.

The Inexpensive and Profitable Outing of Some New Jersey High School Boys.

EIght New Jersey boys, with a tasto for natural history and some training in that line, made a very profitable and enjoyable use of a part of their vacation last summer; and their example may goil be emulated by other boys who are fond of nature and know how to observe. These boys, who were High School students, took a walking and collecting trip. In twelve days they travelled 160 miles, and came home with a new stock of health and a big load of collections. It was a very cheap trip, too, the total expenses being \$9 for each member of the party.

The expedition left Montelair one morning about the middle of June. One of the boys supplied a strong horse which was attached to a grocer's delivery wagon. A vehicle was needed for their came eculpment and their collections. It was a very cheap trip, too, the total expenses being \$9 for each member of the party.

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OBITUARY.

Alva Pearsall, one of the most noted photo graphers in the country, died yesterday at his home, 142 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born on Long Island, and belonged to a family which settled there over a century ago, and from which the work of photographing when 19 years old. and accompanied Lewis Morrison, the actor. to South America, where he took pictures of all the famous men in that part of the world, as well as of buildings of historical interest. On his return from South America he began the crayon-portrait business. When 27 years old he was associated with Mr. Brady, and many of the portraits of the famous men to be seen at the latter's gallery were taken by Mr. Pearsall. Over twenty years ago he began business on his own account in Brooklyn, and since then he has been the Sarony of that eity. For ten years his gallery was located in Futon street and Hudson avenue, and was then moved to its present quarters at 597 Fulton street. Mr. Pearsall was a member of the Lincoln, Montauk, Union League, and Oxford Clubs, and also of the Petroleum Exchange. He leaves a fortune estimated at over \$500,000. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Judge S. C. Bastings, millionaire and ploto South America, where he took pictures of

daughter survive him.

Judge S. C. Hastings, millionaire and plonesters Who Ought to Know.

A Brooklyn newspaper printed yesterday a story about the Long Island Railroad being sold to a Pittsburgh syndicate backed by the Brooklyn Traction Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The deal was said to have far its objects the uniting of Long Island to New Jersey by a tunnel and the realization of Austin Corbin's other scheme to establish a steam ship line between Montauk Point and Milford liaven, Wales.

A director of the Long Island Railroad who

only enough to assure him of maintenance. His fortune was estimated at one and a half millions.

George F. Spencer, ex-United States Senator from Alahama, died hast night at his rooms in Washington. Although he had been an invalid for a year or more, his death was unexpected. After recovering from a streke of paralysis, sustained in 18:31, he came to Washington in December hast with his wife, but soon afterward began to suffer from dropsy. He so far recovered from this as to be able to attend to some business, and on Saturday afternoon visited the Treasury Pepariment, beturning to his room he was seized with hemorrhages of the stomach. This was followed in the night by another stroke of paralysis, resulting in death at 10 oclock.

Baron Bleichroeder died vesterday. He was the richest banker in Berlin, and one of the richest men in Germany. The fortune left by him is estimated at 100,00000 marks. He was one of Prince Bismarck's nearest business friends, and, during the old regime, was known as bismarck's body banker." Throughout the latter part of his life bistehroeder was the object of much anti-Semitic slander and riddeule. His last great framelal enterprise was undertaken as one of the synderal riungary the gold necessary for the introduction of the Austria-Hungarian currency reform.

John N. Neeb, Stata Semator from the Forty-second district of fennsylvania, died at his home, in Allenbeny, resborday, at 5 oclock, of drops. He was torn in Allenbeny in 1851, lie was managing editor and one of the owners of the breakers Frenad. He had been influential in Republican polities since his 21st year. Mr. Neeb was elected State Senator in 1860, his term expiring in 1864, He was one of the originalors of the Pittsmall Press Ciub, and for two years its Pressident, and was well known throughout the State He was unmarried.

John R. Wheeler, ex-Railroad Commissioner, died in Chicago yesterday. He bad been in

dent, and was well known throughout the State. Ho was unmarried.

John R. Wheeler, ex-Railroad Commissioner, died in Chicago yesterday. He had been ill for several months. Mr. Wheeler was born in Chenange county. N Y. 1827. Early in life he taught school and then kept a general store in Oxford. N. Y. Ho served several terms as School Commissioner and Supervisor. In March, 1883, Mr. Wheeler removed to Chicago and engaged in the feel estate business.

Major H. A. Hambright, United States Army, retired, died in Lancaster, In., Jesterday from a cancerous affection, aged 74 years. Major Hambright served through the Mexican war and also through the rebellion, at the close of which he had become a Brigadier-General, He then entered the regular army, from which he was retired several years ago.

A despatch from Hayana says that Mrs. Josie Sabates died in that city on Saturday. Mrs. Sabates died in that city on Saturday. Mrs. Sabates was a Miss Curran of this city, and was morried about two months ago in St. Francis Kayler's Church. She was a sister-in-iaw of Judge James M. Fitzsimmons of the City Court.

Col. J. W. Moore, the millionaire coke operator of Greensburg. Pa., died there, after several weeks' illness, on Sunday afternoon, aged 55.

Renewal of the Queensland Floods.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 10. -Steady rain for several days has caused the rivers of Queensland to rise rapidly and threaten a repetition of the recent floods. Gales have accompanied the rainfall, so that between wind and water most of the railway and telegraph lines have been rendered temporarily useless. Ipswich, Bristians, and several smaller towns are partly under water. In Brisbane the water is only ten inches below the highest mark during the last flood, and ten or twelve lives have been lost.

The three vessels which were left stranded in the botanical garden of this city during the last flood have been got back to the river. In porthern New South Wales the floods have done enormous damage to the crops.

Morses, Carringes, &c.

AMERICAN DISTRICT MINIENDER Office (where the charges will be the same as these SENSATIONAL SALE OF

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ON THURSDAY AND PRIDAY, PRB. 28 AND 24.

THE CATALOGUE will contain such well-known and valuable animals as THE GREAT UNBRAYER MOVBARS, THESE PRODUCTS. 2:10: PLIGHTS. 2:20A. 2:10: PLIGHTS. 2:10: PLIGH

ALL OF THESE VALUABLE ANIMALS are now of Tattersalls' Sale Repository, 55th st. and 7th av. New York, where they can be seen and examined up to the bour of sale.

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BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST. DR. DOYLE'S ARREST.

His Wife Insists that It Is an Outrage, and that He's an Houest Man.

Dr. W. J. Doyle of 55 Windsor place. Brooks lyn. who was arrested in the Post Office on Saturday morning charged with misusing the United States mail, passed a sleepless night in the Oak street police station. His wife, after hearing of his arrest, came to the station.

but she was not allowed to see him.
Yesterday morning Detective Weinberg. who made the arrest, took Doyle before Justice Ilyan in the Tombs Police Court and had him remanded until to-day.

When Doyle was arrested he had in his possession the skeleton form of a book, on the covers of which was stamped in gold letters "Catholic Clergymen's Directory and Reference Book, Archdiocese of New York." The following was printed on the fit pleaf: "Catholic Clergymen's Annual Directory and Reference Book, Archdiocese of New York and Buffels of the Book, Archdiocese of New York and Buffragan Sees. 1893. Sanctioned and approved by His Grace the Archbishop. Compiled under the supervision of the Rev. J. M. Connolly, Secretary. The other pages of the book were blank. Printed contracts for advertisements in this book were found on Doyle. Several of them had been signed by large dealers in church supplies. Doyle declared that the circulars he sent out, and which caused his arrest, did not apply to this book.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Doyle was seen at her home. Shy corroborated her husband's statement. "A dreadful outrage has been perpetrated on my poor husband," she said, and the worst of it all is the misropresentation about the directory. The circulars Dr. Doyle sent out pertain only to the sudua powder which he has been making for about a month. My husband is a reputable, honest man, and this acrest will probably ruin him. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, Philacitical Carlon of the body which were spent in Brooklyn. covers of which was stamped in gold letters

and in his spare time last summer he went about selling this powder, which he has made for years.

"About a month ago he started to introduce it throughout the country. He had no money with which to advertize, so he adopted the means which has got him into trouble. There was no dishonesty about it. He only wanted to ostablish agents in different parts of the country to employ canvassers to sell the powder. He ddin't get many answers and I know of four or five cases where the dollar was sent and subsequently returned when the sender desired to withdraw from the contract.

"He was getting up the directory in combination with a friend who advanced a little capital. When he first thought of the idea! got a friend of mine to get him a letter of introduction to Archbishop Corrigan from Bishop McDonnell. While the Archbishop refused to assume any responsibility in the matter, he heartily approved of the idea."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Eighty-one Excise arrests yesterday. interruptedly from b A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Miss Jane Meade Weich is to give a course of lectures
on American historical topics, beginning to-morrow
atternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum. Her subject is,
"The Finding of the New World,"
Mr. Frank Damrosch announced at his People's Singing Class yesterday that on Friday night next a preliminary cash of beginners will be started in the
neighborhood of Guild Hall, 26 Delancey street.

neighborhood of Guild Hall, 26 Delancey street.

J. H. Frost, the 10-year-old boy who has swindled between thirty and forty shopkeepers by means of bogus checks, was arraigned for examination in Jeffersen barket Court yeaterday. The complaint against bim was the larceny of \$25 on Jan. 25 from Buchard Renter, a driverset, at 440 Tenth avenue. Frost was held in \$1,000 for trial.



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